TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureaus No. 501 Fourteenth Street, Northwest, corner Pennsylvania Avenue. Manchester Bureaut Carter's Drug Store

No. 1102 Hull Street. Petersburg Headquarters! W. A. Perkins 44 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold t 2 cents a copy.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is

sold at 5 cents a copy. The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, Including Sunday in Richmond and Manchester and Petersburg, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.
THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmord, Va.

One Six Three One BY MAIL Year, Mos. Mos. Mo. Dally, with Sun\$5.00 \$2.50 \$1,25 500 Daily, without Sun.. 8.00 1.50 Sun. edition only... 2.00 1.00 Weekly (Wed.).... 1.00 .50 .75 250 .50 250 .25 —

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905.

The Establishment of the Primary The primary is over and the Democrats of Virginia have spoken in the most authoritative and incontestible way. As it was impossible for all the rival candidates to be nominated, there is necessarily some disappointment, and perhaps, in some cases, heavy heart burnings. But in the face of an open, fair and thorough canvass, and quite a full vote, all other considerations will soon give place to the sense of submission to the will of the

It has been suggested by some, who that the effect of this contest would be to reate dissensions and animosities, if not s further from the truth. To take the nost conspicuous case of all-that of lenator Martin-how different does he now stand in his claim to the senatorial chair, which he will certainly get, from what he has ever had before?

Without rehearing the story of mis election in 1893 or its perfunctory repetition in 1879, there is now no manner of loubt that he is the choice of the Demoeratic party of Virginia, and that he will have not only the legal title that he hitherto enjoyed, but every equity that can be secured from the endorsement of his fellow-citizens. If his election had again been left to a convention, or a Legislature, no power could have provented a great number of people from believing that the same influences which had carried him in before were taking him in again, and that he did not repre sent the bona fide choice of the people

But now all of that is wined away, and Senator Martin stands forth as the clear, square and incontestible choice of the Democrats of Virginia, and it is worth to him all that this canvass has cost not merely to get this endorsement, but to demonstrate to the people that he is not only a wise counsellor, but an effi-There is reason to believe that no-

thing less than the exigencies of this great canvass would have brought him out as the stump speaker that he has proven himself to be.

Mr. Martin and his friends have every reason to be proud and happy over th results of this canvass, and certainly from them no murmur of dissent should elections.

The primary has been justified from every point of view and should now be regarded as an established institution in

Where Ignorance is Not Bliss.

If there really exist any fields of knowledge where, as the poet has pleasantly intimated, ignorance is likely to lead to bliss, the field of government would not seem to be one of them. Indeed, it seems evident that the prime prerequisite of gov ernment is a thorough understanding and sympathy between the rulers and the ruled, and that no good government is possible, or even imaginable, which is not based on an adequate knowledge of the needs and hopes of the governed. According to Mr. Andrew D. White, a marked deficiency in this important par ticular is one of the chief of Russia' many governmental weaknesses. The Czar, he says, is hopelessly ignorant o the country which, at least nominally he administers. In speaking of the propective popular assembly, Mr. White, who, as ex-Embassador to St. Petersburg may be regarded as a competent

as saying: "What would seem first to be needed in such an assembly is a body of men who can give information to the Czar regarding his own country, buch in-formation he lacks now and cannot have formation he lacks now and cannot have under the system which has been in vogue since he came to the throne. He knows next to nothing of Russia, has had no proper education for his duties and has therefore been utterly dependent upon the members of his family, courtiers and favorite advisers who happened to get access to his ear."

The Cyer is usually recarded we be.

The Czar is usually regarded, we be lieve, as being far from a stupid man. A great authority has in fact described him as a man who would make an excellent ruler under a constitutional government. It was not his lot, however, to fall heir to a constitutional government and under an autocracy his success has The climate is cold and the ceast is

not been signal. The Czar is merely a victim of the Russian system. If he is really anxious to supply the constitutional reforms which his country so obviously needs, it will be desirable for him to graduate out of the ignorance which was perfectly allowable in the middle ages. Some Arst-hand investigations, supplemented by a close study of good books like that of Sir Donald Mackengle Walinco, would no doubt do him a world of good.

The Czar's personal ignorance is mere ly an echo, as it were, out of the dark ness in which the great body of his people are groping. Mr. White fears that even if authorization is given for a zobor that will be fully representative such an assembly, under existing conditions, would come absolutely to nothing. The almost childish ignorance of the legislators would in all probability take effect, he says, "In all sorts of wild measures which would soon lend to a reaction," and the subsequent doing away with any legislative body, based upon universal suffrage at the best, allowing for a sufficiently high tone in the proposed parliamen to avoid such an extremity, there remains the fact that the thinking Rus sian, through being denied all discussion of public questions in the press, grow enormously opinionated and contemptous of the convictions of others; so that in ternal discussions would inevitably arise.

The whole question seems to resolve itself into the fundamental fact. national ignorance. Ignorance and onlightened government are far from being natural yoke-follows. A more general education and a liberal, wise and free press would seem to be the necessary preamble to any sincers offerts toward governmental reform in Russia.

The Issue Between Martin and Montague.

Governor Montague may take comfort in his defeat that he was running against great odds. Had he and Mr. Martin beer running for the nomination for senator as an original proposition, his chances of success had been far more favorable Or had Senator Martin determined to retire and leave the field open to all contestants, Governor Montague would, in all probability, have won over any other opponent.

But Mr. Martin was already in the office; he had filled the position of senator with satisfaction to a majority of the voters, and it was Mr. Montague's difficult task to convince the voters were antagonistic to the primary system, that Martin should be put out and that Montague should be put in. It was much the same thing as though a man on foot plits in the party. To our mind nothing should chase after a man on horseback. In such a race, the man on foot must not only overtake his opponent, but must pull him from the saddle after he has overtuken him.

In vain did the Governor plead with people that he was not trying to get Senator Martin's place; that the place belonged to the people and not to Senator Martin; that in due time Senator Martin's term would expire and the office become vacant, and that he was asking the people to elect him to fill the va cancy. The simple fact is that Mr. Martin had filled this position with credit for two terms, and he was not willing to retire under fire. He appealed to his record and to the service which he had rendered; he resented the charges brought by Governor Montague that he was not the right sort of man to represent State of Virginia in the United States Senate, and he appealed to the people not to put him out, and by that act sus tain the Governor's charge. It was an appeal to the fairness of the Virginia public, and it was not in vain.

Of course, there were many who took the Governor's view that Senator Martin had no further claim on the place; that he had been sufficiently honored in hav ing held it for two terms, and that Montague had the same right to aspire to this honor as Martin had. Montague had a host of friends who wanted to see him in the Senate, because they esteemed him to be eminently fitted for that distinguished position. On the other hand, Senator Martin had a host of friends who preferred him on his own merits over Montague. Also, there were questions of political principles and methods upon which the two distinguished andidates were radically opposed, at least supposed to be, and these played a prominent part in the comest. But the paramount question, after all, was as we have stated it. Was there sufficient reason for turning one prominent man out of office in order that another prominent man might be put in? Obviously, a majority of the Virginia Democrats vot ing in Tuesday's primary election thought not. And it seems to us that the popular verdict is a tribute to the sense of fairness of the Virginia Democracy.

Mr. Montague has made a good Gover nor, just as Mr. Martin has made a good senator, and had the Constitution permitted Mr. Montague to offer for a second term in the Governor's chair, we have no doubt that the Democrats would have put him up again against any opponent who might have offered. There is un old saying that possession is nine tenths of the law. The saying is equally as true of politics. There are so many good people who consider that an office belongs to the incumbent as long as he fills it acceptably, barring constitutional limitations, and they think it ungenerous. if not presumptuous, for another man to try to supplant him.

Why Japan Wants Sakhalin. According to an article in the Boston Transcript, the Island of Sakhalin, the bone of contention between Japan and Russia is as big as Beigium and Hoiland combined, nearly as big as Iceland and fully twice as big as Greece. It contains about 25,000 square miles of territory. It is a narrow island, nowhere wider than the State of Massachusetts is long, and at certain points not wider than Nantucket. But this ribboulike island, lying northwest of Japan, stretches along the coast of Siberia (from which a narrow sea separates it) for a distance of 679 miles. Sakhalin has a tiver 259 miles long and mountains 5,000 feet high

fee-bound during many months of the

Only here and there is the soil at all fertile, and even then you must content yourself with raising market truck and expect to get malaria while weeding your garden. Such at least has been the experience of Hussian penal colonists who have tried to wrest a living from the soil. Moreover, the country looks every whit as inhospitable as experiment has proved it to be. They say that when Russian extles get their first glimpse of that rocky coast and those grim, cloudcapped mountains they often burst intotenrs for very despair. When such of them as are not life prisoners have served their term and become "free colonists are almost certain to leave Sakhalln and settle in Siberia. They call the country of their imprisonment "The Isle of the Lost."

But for all that it is a valuable pos session. It has vast deposits of coal, not easily mined, but abundant, and the oil regions are said to be richer than those of America.

Subterranean lakes-some of them with an area of \$,000 square feet-lie so close to the surface that natural gushers car be easily established. The oil regions lend themselves readily to exploitation, fo the cust const is only from twenty to twenty-five miles away, and there nature has provided harbors that boats drawing twenty feet of water can safely enter.

Under Government auspices the Rus sian Sakhalin Oll Company came suddenly into existence, a glorious monopoly tha proposed to employ cheap Russian, Chinese and Corean labor, turn out from 600,000 to 700,000 tons of oil a year and drive Mr. Rockefeller out of business in the Far East.

Meanhile another sort of game will fall to the Japanese-in the north a fine menageric at large, composed of bear foxes, sable, antelope and reindeer; in the south an occasional tiger; on the coas a remunerative profusion of soul, sea tions and dolphins, not to mention a species of plebelan whale little prized by blubber bunters.

But the chief source of wealth in the Sakhalin of to-day is the fisheries. Tho rivers teem with salmon, the waters along the coast with herring. In a single year Salchalin yielded \$1,500,000 worth of fish and this in spite of the most discourag ing conditions. Every year Sakhalin sends a million dollars' worth of fish fertilizer to the ricefields of Japan, and everything which tends to make more rice for the Japs is a thing of vast importance, It is for this reason more than any other, we are assured, that Japan is so bent on getting the island in the agreement for peace. She and Russia formerly held the island jointly, but in 1875 Japan's part was ceded to Russia under circumstances not all pleasing to Japan. Indeed, she has always claimed that she was swindled out of this valuable possession, and has always been very sore about it. It is an old score, and Japan will not be apt to yield on this point, however, concilatory she may be in other directions.

But we do not insist. We shall be content with a full and frank answer to any one of the questions named.

If you are disposed to dodge, all right, ti But if so, you should break yourself of the query habit. Now put up, or shut up.

"What's the use of agliation?" is a question often asked in times of political excitement. What's the use? Why, simple enough; it prevents stagnation. Stop the axitation of a pool of water, and you know what happens to it. Put a stop to storms and the air we breathe would finally become so foul no human being could live in it. Put a stop to political

> For restoring the appetite and assisting digestion

HOSTETTER STOMACH BITTERS

is especially good. Try a bottle and see for yourself. storms, and government would become corrupt that no decent man could live under it. Agitation is necessary to purity and we ought to encourage instead of deploring it. The trouble is we do no

Our compliments and best wishes to

a noble canvass, and his speeches in be

half of temperance, social purity and home, sweet home, have uplifted the

people and put a sweet taste in their

The current slackness of nows is prov

ing a veritable godsend for Western pro-fessors with brand-nw sociological the

have enough of it.

mouths.

orles.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia-Partly cloudy Thursdoy, showers in central and south-cast portions; Priday showers, cooler in the interior; light to fresh winds, mostly

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY. Highest temperature yesterday..... Lowest temperature yesterday..... Mean temperature yesterday..... Normal temperature for August... Departure from normal temperature. This is the one time in the year MINIATURE ALMANAC

when they are able to catch the eye of the lime-light operator. Several western points report a severe earthquake on Tuesday. It was an ontirely different one, however from that felt by several matthquake on the that felt by several gentlemen in this

Anyhow, however, it turns out, President Roosevelt has earned the blessedness promised to the peacemakers.

It is refreshing to come across candol like that of Lord Curzon, who did not ascribe his resignation to ill-health. If the mosquito were not lost to all

sense of delicacy, he would have died of mortification long ago.

Booker Washington says that the per son he took in to dinner at the Saratoga

Thanks are due to the weather man for negotiating perfect mass-meeting whather

The fever and railroads between them ire fast killing us off.

Now that the primary is over-but never mind the rest.

-----Next round, November 7th.

A Citizen's Protest.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Although generally averse to courting publicity, I cannot as a cilizen refrain from uttering warning and offering a protest against the sensational publications and rumors with which the press of Richmond has teemed for weeks now. These wild, and in my earnest belief, sensational rumors are doing Richmond and her people great injury, being widely disseminated by means of the local press and correspondents of out-oftown, papers.

widely disseminated by means of the local press and correspondents of out-of-town papers.

But to consider the merits of the case and the provocation of all this sensational matter and exaggeration. A grand jury after deliberation returned five misdemeanor indictimants, some of them trivisiteem if proved to be well founded. A clamor arose in cortain quarters, and the court reconvened that grand jury and gave them a sweeping and ringing charge to invastigate fully the primary of June 20th. After cleven days deliberation that grand jury, as the result of a poil of invastigate fully the primary of June grand jury, as the result of a poil of limited the precent, of the 5,200 voters, unangularly dud francia in several days a result three of the precent of the control of the first investigation were again indicted at the first investigation were again indicted and three others. As to the other practices, and the control of the procedures, and the other twenty-one precincts.

must establish his guilt, according to the rules of evidence, or he is acquitted of the charge.

Under these conditions, it is a grave offence to take guilt for granted and to charge to take guilt for granted and to a mere grand jury presentment. Let us as sane men reserve our judgment until the evidence has been heard, and let us not assume that everybody save ourselves is venal and corrupt.

In this connection to me remind the public that two years ago irregularities were discovered in the sergeancy contest in two procedures, one in Marshall the other in Monroe Ward. No such furor was raised at that time, no frenzy of public excitement resulted in the sergeancy contest in two procedures to which the other in Monroe Ward. No such furor was raised at that time, no frenzy of public excitement resulted for me figure with a such procedured to the original city was not procedured to "honeycombed with rand" and "rotten with corruption." I, for one, prefer to believe that my fellow elitzens are as honest as I am, until they be proved dishonest, and I am unwilling to assume this in any case.

It is fortunate that a tragedy has not resulted from the wild and unrestrained indulgence in libelous rumors, designed to destroy the characters of clitzens. Let us return to sanity and trust to the court which a fortinght age everyone was praising. Let us not by implication reflect upon five members of a grand jury, whom three weeks ago we were unitallied to commending, merely because in our over-zeal or morbid curiosity and susating that they have not doe their full duty, i, for one, belagar, and that they have have assumed with and susating the content.

The College President. This is a busy job he owns; There is no doubt of that; When he's not laying corner-He's passing round the hat.

A Point in Question. What would be the most popular drink in Virginia now? Plainly a Martin-i-cooktail

south.

North Carolina-Showers Thursday and probably Friday light to fresh winds, mostly south. Judge William Hodges Mann. He made

Conditions in Important Cities.
 Piace.
 Ther.
 High

 Ashoville.
 N. C.
 72
 82

 Atlanta, Ga.
 63
 82

 Saltimore
 82
 86

 Joston
 78
 82
 Juffale, N. Y..... Buffalo, N. Y.
Charlotte
Charloston
Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Jupiter, Fla.
Key Weat, Fla.
New Orlanna.
New York City.
NorVolk Va.

GOVERNORS HAVE NOT BEEN ADVANCED

people of Virginia have never algnally honored a man whom they have once elected to the office of Governor of the Commuwealth. It is said that in the old days that it was the common bellef that a man who had become Governor of Virginia could not receive a higher honor in the republic. Some have doubted that citizens of the State still regard in this light the office of chief executive of Virginia, but there is abundant svi-dence that the old view still obtains in the minds of a majority of the Virginia

people.
Virginia has elected thirteen governors by popular vote. Prior to the term of Joseph Johnson, who took his seat in 1832 as the first Governor elected by the people, the chief executive officer of the Commonwealth was elected by general council. Not one of the thirteen Governors who held office by virtue of the will of the people registered at the polls. nors who held office by virtue of the vill of the people registered at the polls, ever achieved a second honor at their hands. True, Henry A. Wise served as a member of the convention which framed the ordinance of secession, and William E. Cameron was a member of the convention which gave us the present constitution of Virginia, but such service must be regarded rather in the light of yielding to a call to perform a public duty than a usual desire to held a place of honor and trust. The same may be said of the term which Honest John Latcher served as a member of the House of Delexates of 1375, after he had achieved deathless fame as war Governor of Virginia. And John Letcher was defeated when a candidate for the legislature in the days of readjusterism. William E. Cameron only last year withdrew from a contest he initiated for the nomination to Congress from the Fourth Congressional District. will of the people registered at the polls

Fourth Congressional District. In 1899 Governor Tyler, while still in the executive mansion, made the race against Senator Martin. He was signally

the executive mansion, made the race against Senator Martin. He was signally defeated, though he is a man of highest character, of unblemished party record, and was then serving one of the most successful gubernatorial terms that any Governor has enjoyed.

The contest of yesterday, the most spirited, and in some respects, the most picturesque in the annuls of Virginia, furnishes fresh proof of the unwillingness of the Virginia people to regard any other office as being a promotion for a Governor of the Commonwealth. Only four years ago Governor Montague was nominated to the Governorship by an overwhelming majority. The candidate whom he defeated sheen was successful yesterday in a renewed attempt to gain the goal which is the ambition of every son of Virginia with a taste for public life. But Governor Montague failed of the nomination to the Sonate. An overwhelming majority was registered grants the ambition that as it had been whelming majority was registered against his ambition, just as it had been set down in opposition to the aspirations of his predecessor. The partisans of Senator Martin and Governor Montague have explanations of "how it happened." Why not ascribe it to the oft-expressed opposition of the Virginia voters to giv-ing additional honors to the man who has been elected to the office of Gover-

nor?
Even in the days when the gubernalorial office was not filled at popular election, those who were chosen to the Governorships were not, as a rule, given office after their retirement. Of the thirty-three Governors of Virginia elected by the general council from the time of Patrick Henry in 177a, to John B. Floyd, in 1859, the latter the last Governor chosen in this way, only a very few were elected to office after serving their terms as Governor.

office after serving their terms as Governor.

Henry was a member of the convention which ratified the Federal constitution. Jefferson, who succeeded him, became President of the United States, James Monroe and John Tyler each filled the Presidential office after serving a term as Governor. Edmund Randoloi was the first attorney-general of the United States after having been Governor of Virginia; Governor James Barbour became Secretary of War in John Quincy Adams's cabinet; Governor Thomas W. Gilmer was Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Tyler and was killed in the explosion of a big gun on the Princeton; John B. Floyd was President Buchanan's Secretary of War.

Governor Henry Lee served in Congress after his torm in the executive office; Governor Robert Brook became Attorney-Genoral of Virginia; William H. Caby-Genoral of Virginia; William H. Caby-Governor Governor Senter has been Governor of Virginia.

Of all the rest, none was elected to high office after his gubernatorial terms of the peace after leaving the gubernatorial mansion. But these comparatively few exceptions to the rule that Virginians do not relish the idea of electing a former Governor to any office do not affect its validity. And it is a rule very nearly peculiar to Virginia. Its effect must be to keep the standard of the office high and make it worthy of the ambittons of the highest men in the Commonwealth.

WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.

Run Over and Killed

(Special to The Three-Dispatch)
WARSAW, VA. August 23.—Mr. Gus
Rock, a prominent farmer and citizen of
Parnham, this county, was run over by
a double horse wagon yesterday. The
wheel passed over his body, inflicting injuries from which he died.

LUNA JOYNER CASE STILL A MYSTERY

Dinwiddle Court Declines to Indict Suspected Abductors.

PARTY HARMONY PREVAILS

Negro Who Placed Rock On Electric Car Track Indicted.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PETERSBURG, VA., August 23.-In the Circuit Court of Dinwiddle county today the grand jury, on the evidence submitted, refused to indict it. B. Sheffield (white) and Robert Jones (colored), citizens of the county, who were arrested several months ago on the charge of complicity in the abduction of little Lung Joyner, and the parties were discharged They were admitted to light buil at the time of their arrest, and at the last term of the Circuit Court their cases were conof the Circuit Court their cases were con-tinued without being sent to the grand jury. The relatives and friends of the Joyner family in this city have never been confident of any definite develor-ments from the arrest of these two men, and the disappearance and whereabouts of the little child remain as much a mys-tery as ever

of the little child remain as much a mystery as ever.

HARMONY.

Harmony prevails in the Democratic ranks in this city and section. While much feeling was engendered in the exciting campaign just closed, and while the results brought many disappointments, all divisions are healed, and a united support will be given to the party nominees. In political circles here today everything is quiet and pleasant. \
The only disappointment apparent is to be found among the Republicans, who had largely banked on the temperance question being a live issue in the coming campaign between the two parties and

had largely barned on the coming campaign between the two parties and a bolt of disaffected Domocrats.

Petersburg's representative to the Grand Acrie of Fagles, which met in Denver last week, cut short his visit in the West that he might got home in time to vote at yesterday's primary. He traveled the distance of 2,100 miles without stopping to rest, and reached the polls just before the time of closing.

A negro named Hobbs was arrested and jalled in Dinviddie county some weeks ago, charged with attempting to wreck a car filled with passengers on the Ferndale Park electric line by placing a rock on the track. The obstruction was discovered in time to prevent accident. Hobbs was repently bailed for his appearance at court, but he falled to turn up to-day. The grand jury indicted him.

OBSTRUCTED CAR LINE. OBSTRUCTED CAR LINE.
An electric car on the Halifax Street line this afternoon ran into a wagon, the

colored driver at the time attempting to cross the track. He saved himself by jumping, but the wagon was cut in two and wrecked. Neither of the horses were hurt.

Rev. S. C. Hatcher and family left

Rev. S. C. Hatcher and family left this morning for a point near Charlottes, ville, where he will rest for some thoe and recuperate his health.

Miss Otelia Dunn, daughter of 'A. M. Dunn, of Yale, in Sussex county, met with a severe accident several days ago. In company with Miss Annie Wachsman, of this city, she was driving home from a revival meeting in the neighborhood. On passing through a gate at home the buggy struck one of the gate posts with buggy struck one of the gate posts with such force as to throw the young ladle ut. Miss Wachsman had her collar-bon proken and Miss Dunn sustained a frac ture of the knee and a compound frac-ture of the thigh. She is suffering a great deal, and her condition is serious. great deal, and ner condition is serious. .

J. Knox Pannill is suffering from a severe carbuncle on the back of his

NEW METHODIST CHURCH

Large Crowd Witnesses Laying of Corner-Stone at Woodstock.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WOODSTOCK, VA., August 23.—A large crowd gathered here to-day to attend the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the new Methodist Church which is being erected here on the site of the old church, at a cost of about four-

the old church, at a cost of about four-teen thousand dollars.
The ceremonles were under the auspices of Cassia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 3, Woodstock, assisted by a large number of members of the different lodges of Masons throughout the Valley, Mr. T. M. Davis, of Lynchburg, grand master, as-sisted by Dr. W. G. Carrington, of Rich-mond, grand secretary, conducted the exercises. Rev. C. R. Bulla, of Win-

mond, grand secretary, conducted the exercises. Rev. C. R. Bulla, of Winchester, a prominent minister of the Baltimore conference, delivered the oration to a large audience in the tabernacle. During the ceremonies special music was rendered by a select choir.

A box was deposited in the cornerstone containing rolls of the membership of the church and Sunday schools and other organizations, together with lists of officers, newspaper clippings, history of the church and contants of the former cornerstone, which was taken from the old building. The corner-atone is marked built in 1808; rebuilt in 1805.

LUTHERAN SYNOD. Seventy-Sixth Annual Convention

Being Held in Shenandoah.

Being Held in Shenandoah.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

STRASBURG VA., Aug. 23.—The Virginia Synod of the Lutheran Church is holding its seventy-sixth convention in the church at Ton's Brook, Shenandoah county, having convened last night. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. A. D. R. Hancher, of Stamnton. Va., secretary of the Synod.

The husiness sessions began this morning at 9 o'clock, the retiring president, the Rev. L. L. Smith, D. D., presiding, The annual synodical communion was held at 11 o'clock, with the sermon by the Rev. J. M. Shreckhise.

The following officers were elected; Rev. L. L. Smith, D. D., Strasburg, president; Rev. C. A. Marks, Richmond, Va., vice-president; Rev. C. A. Marks, Richmond, Va., vice-president; Rev. A. D. R. Hancher, of Staunton, Va., secretary: 19lder M. Cafman, of Woodstock, treasurer.

The synod will remain in session over Sunday and will be largely attended.

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DRINKING TOO MUCH. SICK HEADACHE.

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THIS DAY IN HISTORY August 24th.

1825—Francis L. King of France, entered Madrid a prisoner to the Emperor, Charles V.

1581—An assemblage of divines, deputed by the States of Carniola, Styria and Carinthia, met at Laybach, to examine and rovise the translation of the Vandalte Bible.

vanualic Bible.

1605—The Turks, having overrun the Persian provinces along the Casplan Sea, their army of 100,000 was met by 60,000 Persians, under Shali Abbas, and completely overthrown. 1634—Abbasah, Pasha of Erzerum, exe-

cuted. He was the untiring enemy of the Janisaries, who succeeded in awakening the suspicions of the Suitan, Murad IV.

1702—Sixth action between the British fleet, Admiral Benbow, and the French, under Du Casso. The English admiral had his leg carried off by a chain shot and received two other wounds. 1799-Bonaparte left Egypt.

1799—Bonaparte left Egypt.

1804—Dispatches received by the Amerlean government from the Governor
of Guadaloupe, inquiring as to whether it was with its approval American
citizens traded with the brigands of
Hispaniola, and if they were author__zed to arm their vessels. 1811—Swiss cantons recalled their troops from the British service and voted 5,000 additional men for the French

service. 1229-Peace declared between Colombia

1851—A fire in Concord, New Hampshire, destroyed the best part of the business portion of the town. 1854—Milwaukee was almost entirely de-stroyed by fire.

1888—General Sheridan directed the fore-ible removal of the indians to their reservations; all commercial or friend-ly intercourse with them was forbid-den.

Civil conflict in three counties in Arkansas. Arkansas.

1870—Franco-Prussian War; Prussian headquarters advanced from Ponta-Mousson to Bar-le-Duc. A proposal to allow the transport of wounded men through Luxembourg to Aix-la-Chapolle refused.

olle refused.

1874—The lights on the Spanish coast, between San Bebastian and Bilbao, extinguished by the Carlists, making navigation perilous.

1884—The port of Foothow, China, bosnbarded by a French fleet and the arsenats destroyed.

nais destroyed.

1898—Czar of Russia issues call for a
Peace Congress.

1904—Russo-Japanese War; Japanese
made final desperate attempt to capture Keckwan Mountain and were re-

Russians defeated in six-hour battle In Shuishi Valley; general assault failed after six days and nights of battle; Japanese lost 14,000 men.

The great battle of Liao Yang-fought between the Russians and Japanese, Enormous losses on both sides. Russians retreated.

ACCOMAC TEACHERS.

Appointments Made at Meeting of School Board.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHINCOTEAGUE, VA., August 22.—At a recent meeting of the Island and Metompkin School Boards, the following teachers were appointed for the ensuing term, which begins September 18th:
Chincoteague Graded School—George W. Chincoteague Gradeo School-Jose Mat-Gillesple, principal; Miss Gindys Mat-thews, first assistant; Miss Lemata Davis, third assistant; Miss Ella D. Jones, fourth assistant; Miss Vesta, fift assistant, School down the Island-Mrs. Cay Ames. School up the Island-Miss Addle V. Coard.

Senool up the Janua Margaret Hartman Courd Assatengue-Miss Margaret Hartman Miss Carrie M. Johnson, first assistant; Miss Carrie M. Johnson, first assistant; Miss Margaret White, second assistant; Miss Norg Creek-J. Merritt Chandler, Hunting Creek-J. Merritt Chandler, principal; Miss M. Bessie Phillips, first assistant; Miss Cynthia T. Chandler, second assistant.

Guifford-Miss Saille Crowson, Miss Cora A. Jusilce.

Mearsville-John L. Taylor, Mrs. Lola Brown.

Brown.
Shilo-Miss Dora M. Byrd.
Bloxom-Elton Birch, Miss Maggie Blox-

om.

Hopeton—Miss Hilda Ewell,
Mappsville—C. D. Kirk, Miss Della
Kirk.

Modest Town—Mrs. Mildred Fasque,
Miss Lillie L. Lilliston,
Mathows—Miss Kate Bell, Miss Addle
Rarges. Barnes.
Zlon-Miss Amy Warren, Miss Emma L.
Core.

NEGRO BURNED OUT.

Dwelling Destroyed While He Was Begging Money to Finish It (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LAHORE, VA., August 23.-Polk Miller and his quartette gave a "treat" at and his quartette gave a "treat" at Thorn Hill Monday night for the benefit of Ellisville Methodist Church. Four or five hundred people greeted Mr. Miller, and every one says he was at his bost. A match game of base-ball here yesterday between Lahore and "Skinner" hines resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 7 to 0.

Mrs. Jonnie Chandler and daughter, of Philadelphia, who have been the guests of Mr. L. G. Burrus, left for home tyday.

day. Miss Cindia Morton left yesterday to visit her uncle, L. M. Cowardin, at Hot

Springs.

Aaron Turner, a colored deacon of Mount Pleasant Church, near Pamunkey, while out with his wife trying to borrow money to add to his dwelling, got back Sunday night to find his house in flames and a total loss, and with the hair singed on the heads of his children. He is now begging for money to rebuild.